

January 1, 1968

Mr. Ronnie Carr
Post Office Box 1113
Tulare, California

Dear Ronnie:

At my request, Strasser, Spiegelberg, Fried & Frank furnished copies of both my USAOG Report and that of Walter Breen to Dr. V. Clain-Stefanelli, Curator, Division of Numismatics, at the U.S. National Museum.

Dr. Stefanelli has now carefully studied these reports, and in order to more clearly establish various points in his mind, he has asked me if it would be possible for him to also examine the set of enlarged photographs that accompanied my presentation in Miami Beach.

Accordingly, I am writing to you, requesting that you send all of the photographs to Dr. Stefanelli that were delivered to Lester Werkin (on behalf of the Panel) on August 22nd last. Dr. Stefanelli's address is: Curator, Division of Numismatics, Smithsonian Institution, United States National Museum, Washington, D.C. 20560.

The photographic enlargements produced and displayed by me are as follows:

4 x 5" Edge Readings: USAOG-100, 102
USAOG-114, 116

8 x 10" Coin Enlargements, obv. and rev.

AH-100, USAOG-100 to USAOG-107, inclusive
USAOG-108, 109 reverses only

USAOG-110 to USAOG-116, inclusive (obv. & rev.)
USAOG-117, 118 rev., obv. only

USAOG-119 to USAOG-124, inclusive (obv. & rev.)
USAOG-125 reverse only

USAOG-126 to USAOG-129, inclusive, USAOG-131,
132, 134 (obv. & rev.)
USAOG-133 reverse only

I have discussed the matter of Dr. Stefanelli's interest in these photographs with Panel member Lester Werkin, and Lester sees no objection to the Panel releasing these items to Dr. Stefanelli at this time.

(Bonnie Carr - 11)

Should you require the return of these photographic enlargements prior to the Panel arriving at a decision, I am sure that Dr. Stefanelli would oblige. In either event, I would like to hear from you concerning your wishes re the possible return of these photographs to the Panel.

Thanking you in advance for your cooperation in this matter, I remain,

Very truly yours,

John J. Ford, Jr.

cc: Herbert Bergen
Lester Werkin
Dr. V. Clain-Stefanelli

January 1, 1968

Mr. Ronnie Carr
Post Office Box 1113
Tulare, California

Dear Ronnie:

I have your letter of December 15th with Paul Franklin's letter to me of November 9, 1952 enclosed. Many thanks for your promptness in returning Franklin's letter to me. This is my first chance to reply to you as I have been laid up with the flu.

The references you cited from my transcript concerning Franklin's contacts with the gentleman from the Phoenix, Arizona area Bank merely report what Paul Franklin told me over a period of years. Naturally, I could only repeat his conversations to me, and I have repeatedly tried to make that clear.

While I have no reason to doubt what Franklin told me, I have no way of proving the accuracy of his statements nor would I seek to establish them as the validity of the Garland coin rests upon an infinitely more consequential and substantive basis.

Therefore, I am at a loss to understand your thinking if you are endeavoring to probe Franklin's creditability.

While I strongly feel that Walter Green's and my examination and analysis of the Garland coin situation resolves its authenticity, Don Taxy (with whom I collaborated with some years ago re his "Counterfeit, Mis-struck and Unofficial U.S. Coins") has also examined the evidence and is in full agreement with Walter and myself.

Background source information is always of interest, but not of primary importance. The best pedigree cannot make a bad coin good, nor, conversely, the lack of pedigree or a valid pedigree make a good coin bad.

Best wishes for the New Year to you and the other Panel members.

Sincerely yours,

John J. Ford, Jr.

cc: Herbert Bergen
Lester Merkin



Mountain States Telephone

16 West McDowell Road
Phoenix, Arizona 85003
Telephone 602 271-3151

E. C. MORSE
DIVISION DIRECTORY MANAGER

December 27, 1967

Mr. Eric P. Newman
Attorney at Law
400 Washington Avenue
P. O. Box 14020
St. Louis, Missouri 63178

Dear Sir:

In reply to your follow-up letter of December 18, 1967:

1. We publish a telephone directory for the Ajo-Gila Bend, Arizona, area, which contains listings for telephone subscribers in both communities.
2. There is no listing in any Ajo-Gila Bend directory for Kenneth M. Lynn, Kenneth Lynn, nor K. M. Lynn, from 1957 to the present.

Yours truly,

E. C. Morse
(RM)



ERIC P. NEWMAN NUMISMATIC EDUCATION SOCIETY

6450 Cecil Avenue, St. Louis 5, Missouri

January 2, 1969

Messrs.

Ronnie Carr, Chairman

Herbert Mergen

Lester Merkin

Re: Garland vs. Ryan

Gentlemen:

It has come to our attention that in the Ford testimony, Kenneth M. Lynn was alleged to be the person who during the 1957-58 period was the source of the many 1933 \$20 USAM gold pieces. He was stated to have resided on a ranch between Gila Bend and Ajo, Arizona. Gila Bend is in Maricopa County and Ajo is in Pima County, these counties being contiguous. The two named towns are almost fifty miles apart and are connected by road.

The permanent registration of voters for both Maricopa County and Pima County shows no registration of any Kenneth M. Lynn from 1957 to date. The civil index and probate index of both Maricopa County and Pima County were checked from prior to 1957 to date for Kenneth M. Lynn and no such name was found. The separate telephone directories which were published for the Gila Bend area from 1957 to date contain no listing of Kenneth M. Lynn, Kenneth Lynn or K.M. Lynn. (See attached copy of letter; other letters will be furnished if desired).

It therefore appears that the name of Kenneth M. Lynn does not appear in the records where it would be expected to be found.

It is of interest that Walter Breen states on page 9 of his detailed document that he knows the name of the USAM source but discloses no facts whatever to the arbitrators with respect to it.

It is particularly disturbing that of the three persons partially identified by John J. Ford, Jr., in his

ERIC P. NEWMAN NUMISMATIC EDUCATION SOCIETY

6450 Cecil Avenue, St. Louis 5, Missouri

Page 2

January 2, 1968

Messrs.
Samuel C. Ger, Chairman
Herbert Morgan
Leslie Berlin

Re: Garland vs. Ryan

testimony as being contacts of Paul Franklin in buying
Pioneer gold IV. Korff, the Phoenix area bank president
and Kenneth W. Lynd the national records which have been
examined do not show that any of them exist or existed.

Respectfully submitted,

For
ERIC P. NEWMAN NUMISMATIC
EDUCATION SOCIETY

cc/cto

ERIC P. NEWMAN NUMISMATIC EDUCATION SOCIETY

6450 Cecil Avenue, St. Louis 5, Missouri

January 7, 1968

Mr. Lester Merkin
65 East 56th Street
New York, New York

Dear Lester:

In accordance with your suggestion today I telephoned the directory service in Phoenix and had them check the yellow pages as to Old Folks Homes, Nursing Homes, and Rest Homes in the Gila Bend-Ajo, Arizona area and they answered that there were none listed.

I also enclose a copy of our follow-up to the telephone company.

Sincerely yours,

ERIC P. NEWMAN NUMISMATIC
EDUCATION SOCIETY

EPN
atb

65 East 56th Street

XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

January 8, 1968

Mr. Ronnie Carr
P.O. Box 1113
Tulare, California

Dear Ronnie:

I am enclosing letters from Eric Newman to the arbitrators. Eric spoke to me about the information in the letter and I feel that we should have a chance to examine the material.

Let me call your attention to the second paragraph - my information to Eric ends at the sixth line after the first word of the sentence "sale". The rest of the information is Eric's findings.

I'll see you in L.A. in February.

Kindest regards,

ERIC P. NEWMAN
ATTORNEY AT LAW
400 WASHINGTON AVENUE
P O BOX 14020
ST. LOUIS MO 63178

January 8, 1968

Mountain States Telephone Co.
16 W. McDowell Road
Phoenix, Arizona 85003

Attention: E.C. Morse

Gentlemen:

You were nice enough to advise me in your letter of December 27, 1967 that your Ajo-Gila Bend area directories from 1957 to date contain no listing of Kenneth M. Lynn, Kenneth Lynn, or K.M. Lynn. Would you check all the directories for that area which were published prior to 1957 to see if any such listing exists and advise me as to the period checked and your findings.

I would also like to know if there are any listings whatever in the area under the name "Lynn" during any period your records cover.

Thank you for your cooperation.

Sincerely yours,

ERIC P. NEWMAN

cc
Mr. Lester Merkin ✓

ERIC P. NEWMAN NUMISMATIC EDUCATION SOCIETY

6250 Cecil Avenue, St. Louis 5, Missouri

January 10, 1988

Mr. Lyndon S. Cool
208 North Scott
Gila Bend, Arizona

Dear Mr. Cool:

There is enclosed herewith a statement prepared in accordance with the information you furnished me over the telephone. Will you please go over it carefully to see that it is accurate and, if not, please make appropriate changes or additions to one copy. As soon as we hear from you we will rewrite the statement so that you can sign it and return a copy to us so that we can send it to the arbitrators in the matter under dispute.

Thank you very much for your cooperation.

Sincerely yours,

ERIC P. NEWMAN NUMISMATIC
EDUCATION SOCIETY

RPN/ath

RONNIE CARR



Post Office Box 1113
Tulare, California
Telephone 686-2924
Area Code 209

200

1. *...*

—

The Midas Touch

ERIC P. NEWMAN NUMISMATIC EDUCATION SOCIETY

6450 Cecil Avenue, St. Louis 5, Missouri

January 15, 1968

Henry.
Sannie Carr
Letter Merkin
Herbert M. Berges

Re: Garland vs. Ryan

Gentlemen:

In view of the fact that a Confederate half dollar electro is in evidence in the above case, I feel that the first paragraph of the enclosed copy of letter from John J. Ford, Jr. to Eric P. Newman dated May 15, 1961 is of interest with respect to the relationship of Paul Franklin and John J. Ford, Jr.

Sincerely yours,

ERIC P. NEWMAN NUMISMATIC
EDUCATION SOCIETY

EPN/etk

ERIC P. NEWMAN NUMISMATIC EDUCATION SOCIETY

6450 Cecil Avenue, St. Louis 5, Missouri

January 17, 1968

Nov. 1992 and 93. 1990

Enclosed herewith are photocopies of pertinent
pages of the Kozoff Sale on August 15, 1956 in which you
will note items Nos. 2017, 2018 and 2019 are listed as
Junk Office Items. You will note, particularly, that
item No. 2017, being identified as an income depression,
is made from a hub rather than a disc. You will also note
that item No. 2019 seems to have lost its headed border.
All the discs are stated to be undecolored and in perfect
condition.

If 42, 2079 could be located, and since it is in danger, it might be determined as to whether that plane was electrolytic copper or copper of the 1953 period. Perhaps we could find out who the owner is.

Item No. 2020 is a stepping in silver of a die intended for use on gold and may be of interest to you as it is a theretofore unknown die.

This famous 1958 sale also contained the 1943 Geck, in copper, with assay testing certificate and which raised the Rosoff so much difficulty and, I believe, was the basis of a law suit.

Respectfully submitted,

NAIC F. NEWMAN FOUNDATION
ASSOCIATION SOCIETY

5/20/2008

A NON-PROFIT CORPORATION FOR EDUCATION
THROUGH RESEARCH AND EXHIBITION
OF COINS, CURRENCY AND HISTORIC OBJECTS

January 22, 1968

Mr. Ronnie Carr
Box 1113
Tulare, California 93274

Dear Ronnie:

I m planning to be in Los Angeles on
the 15th of February. I m very much
looking forward to meeting ~~you~~ you
and Herb.

Just what kind of friends have no
telephones?

Regards,

January 25, 1968

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

My name is Lyndon Richard Goel. I am 52 years old and live with my wife at 208 North Scott Avenue, Gila Bend, Arizona; telephone number: 602 683 2255.

As a boy I came to the area between Gila Bend and Ajo, Arizona, and for about five years lived and did ranch and road work there. About 1935 I moved to Gila Bend and I have lived in that town since that time. My wife and I raised our children in Gila Bend and they have now grown up and moved away.

I have spent much of my life in the open country in the area between Gila Bend and Ajo. My occupation is and has been that of a roofer and plumber plus being a licensed guide for prospectors, hunters, archaeologists, adventurers, photographers, people studying Indian life or looking for Indian artifacts. I often take Boy Scouts out on expeditions in the area. I set traps to catch mountain lions in the area and collect the bounty.

There is a railroad running between Gila Bend and Ajo and also a vehicle road. The distance is 42 miles. The area consists of rough and arid mountains and is quite desolate. There are a few water wells between these two cities. The wild life includes Big Horn sheep, mountain lions, wild bears and antelopes. Ajo is a copper mining town, referred to as a captive town because Phelps Dodge is the only industry.

During and continuously since World War II the United States Air Force has used a substantial amount of land between and on both sides of the area between Gila Bend and Ajo for aerial bombing and aerial rocket experimentation and testing. There is a small permanent group of Air Force personnel connected with that work who have for more than ten years lived in a compound about five miles south of Gila Bend next to an air strip. It has been and is necessary to have the permission of the Air Force to enter the large

areas it controls between Gila Bend and Ajo because of its military uses and whenever I asked I was able to obtain permission to enter. All ranches between Gila Bend and Ajo have been abandoned for longer than twelve years, the last inhabited ranch being that of Tom Childs, who had married a Pappago squaw, and raised twelve children. The Childs' ranch was approximately ten miles north of Ajo and at his death in 1951 the hut was forthwith burned in accordance with Indian custom and his family moved to Ajo. He was a good friend of mine.

In January, 1968 I went to Ajo to visit William S. Lynn who lives with his wife at 935 N. Connolly Avenue, Ajo, Arizona, (Telephone: 602 387 7328). He told me he had lived in Ajo ever since 1927 and is about to retire from his copper mining work at Phelps Dodge. He told me that he had two sons, James and Alfred, and that James also lived in Ajo. He told me that he had never heard of anyone living or being in the Ajo-Gila Bend area having the name Kenneth M. Lynn or Kenneth Lynn.

I have made many trips through all parts of the area between Gila Bend and Ajo over a period of thirty years and know it well. I have never heard of anyone in the area by the name of Kenneth M. Lynn or Kenneth Lynn. I have inquired of other old residents in the area and they do not remember any such person in the area.


Lynden Richard Cool

Witness:


Ann Cool

January 26, 1968

Mr. Ronnie Carr
Post Office Box 1113
Tulare, Calif. 93274

Dear Ronnie:

I have your letter of January 7th. If you need my photographs between now and the meeting at the Statler, it is alright with me if you want to wait until after February 20th to send them to Dr. Stefanelli.

In your letter you say: "For some strange reason you seem to be at a loss to understand why our Panel is doubting the validity of Paul Franklin's statements. It is our job to ascertain whether or not his statements are false or true. A great deal of your testimony pertains to statements by Franklin."

I am afraid that you have misunderstood me. I understand why you and the Panel members might doubt some of Paul Franklin's statements. What I do not understand is what his letters to me of fourteen years ago in reference to his sources for items having absolutely no connection with the USAOG has to do with the authenticity of the Garland coin. If Paul Franklin wanted to concoct a story (for my benefit) as to where he obtained Blake and Blake & Agnell items, so as to conceal his source from me, my records might suffer, but the authenticity of the items would not as they are capable of being authenticated strictly by their own merits.

The same applies to the Garland USAOG coin. It is not the Panel's job to ascertain whether or not Paul Franklin's statements are false or true. Your job is to decide if the Garland USAOG coin is false or true. If I am incorrect in this thinking I would like to know about it as soon as possible.

The part of my report concerning statements by Paul Franklin is only of an introductory or peripheral nature. It might make interesting or even fallacious reading, but it has absolutely nothing to do with the basic issue. Paul Franklin is not on trial so to speak, the Garland coin is, or should be.

As you know I am not directly involved in your hearing. The arbitration is between Messrs. Ryan and Garland. I am only an authority on the coin at issue. In my opinion, the valid part of my report is that technically concerned with the coin. My statements in connection with the nature of Garland's coin should be weighed not my indirect references to personalities.

Every coin or ingot that I ever obtained from Paul Franklin (or anyone else, including Eric P. Newman) was checked out by me solely on its merits. Source, pedigree or background information was always recorded as given to me with any item, but it has never been the basis for my ascertaining authenticity. While independently arrived at historical data has at times proved helpful in my investigations, the composition and fabric of the piece at hand has always been the conclusive and deciding factor.

Trusting that now my thinking has been clarified and is, perhaps, better understood, I remain

Sincerely yours,

John J. Ford, Jr.

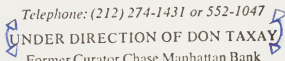
JJF:dn

cc - Lester Merkin
Herbert Bergen
Dr. Stefaneli

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Jan. 30, 1968

Mr. John J. Ford Jr.
176 Hendrickson Ave.
Rockville Centre, N.Y.

Dear John:

As requested by you, I have studied the various exhibits relating to the controversial U. S. Assay Office hoard. These include reports by Walter Breen and yourself, photos of the various hoard pieces (many of which were already familiar to me through my researches in the A.W.S. negative file), a Moffat & Co. die, a large cent over stamped on the reverse by the above die and on the obverse by an Assay Office obverse die for a double eagle, and two double eagle coins in the possession of Harry Forman, which are from the same group as the Garland coin and, for study purpose, comparable to it. I have also examined in superimposition, enlarged transparencies of two Assay Office double eagles, one a Franklin hoard piece, the other a coin of unquestioned character. I should state at the outset that my conclusions have been drawn from numismatic evidence alone, and not from any collateral argument such as that of pedigree. For genuine coins as well as counterfeits have been known to give rise to tall tales. For example, the recently publicized Brasher doubloon is neither a doubloon nor, as alleged, traceable to George Washington, but we do not on that account condemn it. Similarly, if you had asked my opinion of the pedigrees supplied by Paul Franklin with respect to the Assay Office hoard, I would have expressed my skepticism. But, as I understand it, this is not the subject before the arbitration panel, which has rather been formed for the purpose of authenticating the hoard coin now owned by Paul Garland.

On the basis of my own examination of the subject, supplemented by Walter Breen's die study and the affidavits of Prof. Woodbury and other qualified experts, I would not hesitate to pronounce the hoard genuine.

The allegation that these coins have been struck from counterfeit dies, made in turn from genuine coins is demonstrably

false. The lack of perceptible shrinkage, or of any loss of detail in such a highly complex design as the engine-turned reverse, prove, beyond possible refutation, that such was not the case. I have heard it alleged that counterfeiters, using the methods of dentistry, can compensate for shrinkage, but this must be true only with regard to overall circumference. A false coin in which this compensation had been obtained would show a wide rim, but a comparative diminution of all its details, the diminution becoming more marked as it moved away from the center.

yes -
or shrinking.

Again, if counterfeit dies had been made by some impact reproduction process, using a genuine coin as a hub, there would also be much loss of detail, or, in lieu, evidence of hand finishing.

yes.

Of course, there may be other supe for reproduction techniques of which we are not fully aware. For example, I understand that dies made by the electroforming technique have been successfully employed by a New York company to strike soft-metal "replicas" of ancient coins. And if we want to become theoretical, that is fanciful, we can doubtless conjure up still more so complicated techniques. Yet, in the case of the Assay Office hoard, our common sense would dictate that we dismiss all idea of transfer processess because of the large number of different die strikes we are dealing with, and the lack, in every instance, of a known prototype. Let us ask a very preliminary question. If all of these coins were made from false dies, made in turn from genuine coins, then where are the genuine coins? Did someone find a cache of unique coins, and then, assuming he were able to do so (which when his necessary inventory is analyzed becomes inconceivable) go to the fantastic expense of making false dies from each? And if he did, then I should like to know why. For if he succeeded in making a unique or semi-unique counterfeit from each pair of dies, he would ever afterwards be forced to hide his genuine coins to conceal the evidence that a comparison of the real to the false would doubtless betray. This could only be the pastime of a very prosperous madman, and of one also who had at his disposal ways and means utterly beyond our present knowledge and, indeed, conception. Yet it is the hypothesis we must accept if we wish to condemn the hoard or any part of it. And it cannot be overemphasized, as Walter Breen has demonstrated in his excellent analysis of matrix progression, that any conclusion of genuineness or falsity must be applied to the entire hoard. There can be no separate conclusion with regard to this or that coin.

There are
easily detectable

As I understand it, the contention that false dies had been used to make the Assay Office double eagles was based primarily on two technical points, first the existence of certain common flaws in different working dies, and, secondly, the peculiar

character of the reeding. As to the first point, it may be answered that since complete hubs were used by the Assay Office, there is no reason to think that such flaws could not originate in a genuine hub or master die. Minor examples of this phenomenon can be cited among the regular issue U.S. coins, and we should not wonder that the Assay Office, with its limited facilities, would be willing to use a hub or master die even with an advanced flaw. More specifically, the existence of the same "lent" on a Mint collection coin as on the Assay Office double eagles (where, interestingly, it was given as evidence of falsity) should suffice to annihilate this line of argument. Again, the peculiarity of the collar used for the hoard double eagles does not prove anything since widely divergent collars were sometimes used even on the same issue of U.S. mint coins (e.g. the 1837 half dollar.) And if, as everything could indicate, the Assay Office coins in question are of an experimental nature, the peculiarity of the collar seems still less "peculiar."

To my knowledge, no charge of restriking has been preferred against the Assay Office hoard. Nor does it seem to me that any such charge could be reasonably made unless one could produce either the requisite dies and punches, or original impressions which, by their very fabric, reveal an earlier period of manufacture. Any allegation of restriking unaccompanied by such exhibits would be baseless and would not merit refutation. This notwithstanding, it is desirable that we marshal such evidence against the possibility of restriking as is readily available to us. First, the condition of the dies which struck the various hoard pieces was not what one would expect after a period of more than a century. Of course, the dies might have been greased, but if so then why was the one ~~matrix~~ *die* which did turn up in the hoard so incredibly rusted that it could only be identified after the most drastic cleaning? More important, the large cent which has been overstruck on the reverse by the same die shows no evidence of die rust, but does show what appears to both Walter Breen and myself to be a genuine patination which could only have been acquired after a good many years. Thirdly, the maker of the hoard coins must have had in his possession not only an enormous number of dies, but also various of Albert Kuner's punches, which are known to have been destroyed by fire in 1911.

1906 (SF sentry maker + fire)

I note, somewhat unhappily, that you have brought the matter of the Albany Office double eagles to the attention of the Mint Bureau. It strikes me, especially after reading the comments of the Director of that Bureau, that the Mint is altogether unqualified to arbitrate issues involving 19th century technology. For example, in Miss Adams' letter to you of 7/27/67, she states that "it was not until just prior to the passage of the Act of 1873, that other refining methods (i.e. other than cupellation -- D.P.) employing acid processes, provided for the separation and purification of gold and silver." This is absolutely incorrect. Nitric acid refining was practiced in the Mint from its earliest days. During the period of the first Mint, copper was used to form copper nitrate in order to release the silver from solution. Then, when Franklin Peale returned from Europe in 1835, the Mint adopted the more advanced technique that was being used by P.M. Johnson's refinery in London. This obviated the need for furnace refining, and permitted the recovery of the parted silver by means of common salt. The silver nitrate was subjected to a strong solution of sodium chloride, which produced silver chloride and nitrate of soda. Finally, the silver chloride was treated with granulated zinc, producing zinc chloride and pure metallic silver. But surely I need not tell you all this, especially as I have documented it in great detail in my U.S. Mint and Coinage.

We now come to the second, very gross error in the Director's thinking, this with regard to the experimental alloys used in the hoard double eagles. The significance of these alloys has been very much misunderstood. Miss Adams, referring to the three coins which have been analyzed at finenesses of .880, .890 and .910, states: "since the three alloys would be indistinguishable in their manufacturing and coining properties, it is not likely that any mint would have considered making them as 'experimental alloys.'" Then, in order to justify her statement, she goes on to suggest that the laboratory rounded off the figures to the nearest hundredth, giving a false appearance of exactitude.

I understand from you that the laboratory has confirmed the fact that its results were calculated to the thousandth and not to the hundredth as Miss Adams suggests. This very important point now clarified, we can proceed to the first of the Director's contentions, that "since the three alloys would be indistinguishable in their manufacturing and coining properties, it is not likely that any mint would have considered making them as 'experimental alloys.'" Miss Adams is not only confusing our present metallurgical knowledge with that of an earlier period, but is completely unaware of the historical circumstances and determining factors of the latter. She might be informed, for example, that in 1835 the Philadelphia Mint struck six different quarter eagles in experimental alloys of so slight a difference that only various numbers of pin-point pricks impressed into each could differentiate them.

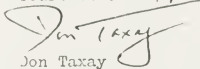
1833

What are the criteria by which an alloy is selected? Appearance is one. Another is how well it resists the effects of attrition. Still another, and one that was especially important during the 19th century, is how well it receives an impression. These are general considerations, but to their ranks we must be prepared to admit others also if circumstances warrant. The U.S. Assay Office is a case in point. During 1851 and 1852 we find the contractors, Moffat & Co., regularly striking coins of .880, .884 and .887 fineness. And here we are dealing not with experiments, but with mint practice! The reasons, of course, are to be found in Moffat and Co.'s cost controls and the comparative availability of refining acids which were habitually in short supply. And this brings us back to your experimental double eagles, and the reason why, in my opinion, they were struck. (and correct)

It is well known that in September 1852, Acting Secretary of the Treasury Holge instructed the Collector of Customs at San Francisco that Congress had prohibited him from receiving the issues of the U.S. Assay Office. In point of fact, Congress had done no such thing, but only insisted that all payments of public dues be made with standard (i.e. .900 fine) coins. At the time, the Assay Office had been striking coins of a fineness as high as .887, but in the eyes of the Treasury Department (at least of that day!) a disparity of 13/1000ths was sufficient cause to demonitize the issue. Of course, when pushed to the wall, the Assay Office did indeed come up with .900 fine coins since these were required by the merchants who depended so greatly on imports. But if the Customs House demanded .900 fine coins, the public at large did not. They were content if their coins contained full face value. Therefore, the Assay Office, which was neither bound by law to issue .900 fine coins, nor prohibited by contract from striking coins under their private name, prepared to do both. As you know, there are in the Connecticut State Library, U.S. Assay Office die impressions of an eagle and half eagle of 1853, complete in every way save for the fineness which was still undecided. Moreover, the 1853 Moffat & Co. double eagle, and the existence of a die impression of the same year for a Moffat & Co. half eagle, show what the contractors finally adopted as the best solution to the problem. They would issue on demand the .900 fine Assay Office coins required for public dues, and, for the rest, coins of a lesser fineness which bore their own imprint. This was both profitable and practicable, and, as I have said, completely within their legal rights. In this connection we should recall also that while John L. Moffat had left the firm in February 1852, Curtis, Perry & Ward retained the right to use the Moffat name. This they did with considerable foresight, and doubtless because even then they contemplated the resumption of coinage under their own name. (in case the much talked of official Branch Mint failed to be set up!)

And so, as you will no doubt agree, it all hangs together, including the experimental alloys and all the other delightfully strange artifacts in the hoari. I cannot imagine how any one with numismatic knowledge and all of your evidence at his disposal can possibly form an opinion unfavorable to the coins. The case for their genuineness is overwhelming and irrefutable. And you may be interested in knowing that one member of the arbitration panel has already confided to me his faith in their genuineness. I do not know what more I can add except, perhaps, a word of praise for the very thorough manner in which you and Walter Breen have prepared the case for the defence.

Yours sincerely,


Jon Taxay

P.S. I have passed over a number of minor matters such as the helical lines, as they have been more than adequately dealt with in your report.

This needs clarification.

Well, Ronnie (or tell me the same thing in Feb 1967, for his own part!



February 8, 1968

Mr. Ronnie Carr
Chairman, PNG Panel for the Garland-Ryan matter
Post Office Box 1113
Tulare, California

Dear Ronnie:

Your letter of February 1st received. I greatly appreciate your understanding concerning the amount of time that the situation involving the Franklin Board of USACG material (particularly the Garland coin) has taken from my business and other interests.

Don Taxay, who operates a Numismatic Information Service and who is the author of several standard texts re the U.S. series (including the best selling "Counterfeit, Mis-struck and Unofficial U.S. Coins" and a definitive history of the Philadelphia Mint), developed an interest in the USACG situation last summer when he unearthed documents relative to the Assay Office while working in the National Archives. As a result of this interest he took it upon himself to make a study of the Garland-Ryan and associated matters. Last week, he wrote me a letter in which he disclosed his opinions and conclusions.

On July 27, 1967 Eva Adams, Director of the Mint, replied to an earlier letter of mine concerning the three coins that had been tested at my request at the Boston Museum of Fine Arts. This letter was received by me too late for me to include it as an exhibit or for me to refute its contentions in my report. However, since Don Taxay disproves the erroneous statements contained in this letter, I feel that it should be brought to the attention of the Panel.

In connection with the above, I am sending the following to you and the other members of the Panel for your reference and consideration:

- (1) Copy of my letter, dated 10/30/67, to Don Taxay.
- (2) Copy of Don Taxay's letter (6 pages), dated 1/30/68, to me.
- (3) Copy of Eva Adams's letter (3 pages), dated 7/27/67, to me.

Trusting that you will find these three enclosures in good order, I remain,

Sincerely yours,

John J. Ford, Jr.

cc: Mr. Herbert Bergen
Mr. Lester Merkin



February 8, 1968

Mr. John J. Ford, Jr.
Numismatist
176 Hendrickson Avenue
Rockville Centre
Long Island, New York

Dear Mr. Ford:

As previously stated in my letter of February 5th, the method of analysis was X-ray fluorescence of the obverse and reverse of each coin positioned in the spectrograph and the counts per element registered on a Brown Recorder. Each coin was run five different times with a slightly different position of the surface being exposed to the X-radiation. The five readings were computed and the counts-per-second averaged. They were then calibrated against a 24k gold standard or 100% gold, 18k or 75% gold, along with 14k or 58.33% gold.

From these gold standards working curves were made from the counts-per-second readings and, because of the variations of the surface of the coin, we felt only justified in rounding the figure off to the nearest decimal point, indicating the following analyses:

	<u>Parts per 1000</u>	<u>Parts Silver</u>	<u>Copper</u>	<u>Iron</u>
Coin USAOG-111 Prop. of: Harry J. Forman Philadelphia, Pennsylvania	910	80	---	--
Coin USAOG-104 Prop. of: Werner Amelingmeier Merrick, New York	890	90	5-10	---
Coin USAOG- Prop. of: Henry H. Clifford Los Angeles, California	880	85	30	Trace

Mr. John J. Ford, Jr.:

2

February 8, 1968

Therefore, coin USAOG-111 would indicate 910/1000 fine gold with 80/1000 fine silver.

I feel because five analyses were made on each side of the coin and averaged that the results represent a reasonable analysis of coins. These were then compared with the specific gravity of each coin and I feel a reasonably accurate analysis was obtained.

Hoping you will find the above explanation satisfactory,

Yours truly,



Florence E. Whitmore
Technical Assistant

FEW/sbh
AIR MAIL
SPECIAL DELIVERY

RONNIE CARR



Post Office Box 1113
Tulare, California
Telephone 686-2924
Area Code 219

February 7, 1960

Dear Sirs:

Reference is made to your letter of January 27, 1960, regarding the trial of the case of the State of California vs. the State of California, et al. The trial of the case of the State of California vs. the State of California, et al. is being held in the County of Tulare, California, and the trial of the case of the State of California vs. the State of California, et al. is being held in the County of Tulare, California.

I have been advised that the trial of the case of the State of California vs. the State of California, et al. is being held in the County of Tulare, California, and the trial of the case of the State of California vs. the State of California, et al. is being held in the County of Tulare, California.

Sincerely,
Ronnie Carr

Ronnie Carr

The Midas Touch

JOHN J. FORD, JR.

Numismatist

176 HENDRICKSON AVE.
ROCKVILLE CENTRE, L.I., N.Y.

February 12, 1968

Mr. Ronnie Carr
Chairman, PNG Panel for the Garland-Ryan matter
Post Office Box 1113
Tulare, California

Dear Ronnie:

In bringing my USAOG Garland-Ryan file up-to-date I noticed a couple of items that I feel should be brought to the Panel's attention.

Last summer I sent the results of the Boston Museum X-Ray fluorescence tests to Eva Adams. In doing so, I said to the Director of the Mint, "The coins turned out to have entirely different amounts of both gold and silver, the amounts being mathematically even and apparently the result of deliberate intent on the part of the makers rather than the result of chance. It is now my thought that I have hit upon just about positive evidence that these coins are anything but false, and that they are clearly the result of United States Assay Office experimentation." In her reply to me, dated 7/27/67, Miss Adams said that her staff did not agree with my conclusions, as they interpreted the Boston Museum Research Lab's "gold analysis results as having been reported to the nearest 1%" (or one hundredth part).

If the Boston Museum people had indeed rounded off their test figures to the nearest percentage of 100 it is correct to assume that their analysis of the three Franklin Hoard coins that I sent to them would not support my contentions. In order to clear this matter up, I wrote to Miss Florence E. Whitmore, the lady who actually performed the tests at the Boston Museum Lab. I asked her if she could "tell me if you actually 'rounded off' your test result figures or if, say, 89.0% actually represents 890/1000^{of} fineness." After carefully checking and rechecking her three test analysis readings and findings, Miss Whitmore confirmed to me her initial figures. In her letter to me of February 8th, Miss Whitmore not only explains in detail how she made her tests, but she clearly spells out the analytic results in parts per 1000, and thus completely puts to rest the questions raised by Miss Adams in her letter late last July.

Mr. Don Taxay, with your kind prior permission, will appear before the Panel at the NASC convention at the Statler Hotel. Mr. Taxay is the only authority who has clearly spelled out the technical points of X-Ray spectrography in a popular numismatic best seller (pgs. 55-56, "Counterfeit, Mis-Struck, and Unofficial U.S. Coins"). He is ideally equipped to answer any questions that the Panel might have concerning the Boston Museum Research Lab's tests or X-Ray fluorescence in general.

On November 20th last the Panel expressed concern in regard to the

JOHN J. FORD, JR.

filing for copyright of my Report on the Franklin Hoard material submitted to the Panel in Miami Beach last August. In his detailed letter of reply to the Panel on November 30th concerning this matter, my attorney, Mr. Finn, indicated that my Report would be filed for copyright without further delay, while at the same time he explained his reasons for not filing up to that time. My Report was filed for copyright on 12/15/67.

In reference to the above, I have asked Mr. Taxay to deliver the following to you (and the other Panel members) at the Statler Hotel for your reference and consideration:

- (1) Copy of my letter, dated 11/29/67, to Miss Whitmore, Museum of Fine Arts, Boston.
- (2) Copy of Miss Whitmore's letter (2 pages), dated 2/8/68, to me.
- (3) Copy of Certificate of Copyright for my Report (2 pages), dated 12/15/67 - 1/2/68, Reg. No. A 960187.

Trusting that you will find these three enclosures in good order, I remain,

Sincerely yours,



John J. Ford, Jr.

cc: Mr. Herbert Bergen
Mr. Lester Merkin

February 13, 1968

Mr. Ronnie Carr, Chairman,
Garland-Ryan Arbitration Panel
P. O. Box 1113,
Tulare, Calif. 93274

Dear Ronnie:

Ever since the submission of my Report to the Panel at Miami Beach, the Panel has shown considerable interest in the recent activities and whereabouts of Paul Franklin.

As I have repeatedly stated, I do not consider Paul Franklin relevant to your arbitration, but in order to satisfy myself that I have cooperated with the Panel 100%, I am sending to you herewith copies of one letter and one postcard as received by me from Franklin.

The letter is dated March 4, 1967, the postcard was mailed on May 3, 1967. These items represent the ONLY CONTACT of any kind that I have had with Paul Franklin since December 1966.

I trust that you understand that these items are being sent to you for the reason cited above and also to make your file as complete as possible. In spite of their having no specific relevance I trust that you will find these enclosures of interest.

Very truly yours,

JJF:dn

John J. Ford, Jr.

cc - Herbert Bergen
Lester Merkin

Encl.



Mr. John J. Ford Jr.

176 Hendrickson Av.

Rockville Centre
L.I.

New York

U.S.A.

Reprodukt. verboten

Dear John: Munich

Back in Germany again,
Switzerland was just as
beautiful as I remembered
it. Got stuck in Oberalp
Pass - snow very deep -
but weather warm -
Just a Jacket or sweater
needed - sent a letter
home by way of some
one - to be mailed in U.S. Pub

At any rate, after 2 yrs.
It is all very interesting again.

I know you owe me some
money. Please pay Tom Hanson
out of it. Whatever you
think is proper. Tell him
I'm sorry but I thought he
was making on all these
deals. If you have any for
me please send it to

Clifford R. VanZile
Assistant Trust Officer
First National Bank of Arizona
Central Ave. Main Office
Phoenix, Arizona

To Acct. of
Paul Franklin - 0302 E. Monterey Way
Scottsdale
for Dorothy Franklin

If you don't have it right now
don't worry about it - I'm not.
Hope all is well with Joan
and the children - Tell her
not to think too ill of me.
Regards to all
Will write again soon

Paul F.

Zurich, Switz. March 4-1967

Dear John:

I haven't forgotten you.
I just got fed up with my
situation - you know part of
it with Dot. She never seem-
ed to be satisfied. New car -
new house, new TV. Etc.

That along with all her
indecisions - She wanted to
eat out every night and then
didn't even know where she
wanted to go. It became
impossible -

So I unloaded a good
part of my early gun collection
on a Texan (you would not
have paid what he did) and
I sold my BE Full Round
for a fat price on the strength
of the one in the Park B. Aust.
Mine was more rare than theirs
over

P.S.

Ran into a NATO conference in Nurnburg last week 150 NATO Generals - Philip had a ball trying to figure out who & what country they were from - more brass than I had ever believed existed.

With all the Tanks, Rockets Trucks etc. we have seen it looks as if we are better prepared now than we were 21 years ago. One Sunday we rode all over the Grafenwoehr Training area - The intensity of the Training you wouldn't believe.

They keep at it all the time and never seem to let up. You can hardly Travel a Kilometer without seeing either a German or U.S.

Army vehicle. From Jeeps to heavy Tanks & Rocket Carriers.

I decided to come over here with Philip and retrace my footsteps during the war.

We have managed to get into my old camps - most of which are still held by the U.S. Troops - including Dachau. My old I.D. papers helped and they were quite anxious to please an old soldier trying to show his son where he had been during the war.

We even spent a pleasant week with a former P.W. German Wehrmacht Captain (Dental Surgeon) who had worked on my teeth in July 1945 and is now one of the foremost dentists in Germany. He finished off my teeth again (a gold cap, 4 lower teeth on a partial bridge) a beautiful job. And this while we were his guests.

over

LM - Comment: here or only in the record with
p 2 Check 1966 life of hearing. Did JF say then he'd
given me to his daughter, or wanted me to go to her?
But even if JF lied this is not relevant to nature of
the cons.

P 3 PF also supposedly had a NY jeweler make the
electros, ~~per~~ per correspondence.... who is lying?

p 3-4 EPN's testimony is taken by committee as
decisive despite its having been refuted on technical
grounds and such refutation not challenged
EPN!!! It follows then that the panel's
decision is based ~~on~~ on insufficient evidence. Without
EPN's technical support the panel's case reduces
to {
① PF lied about his sources
② JF was evasive about his sources
③ the cons are odd looking
which is really not enough.

P 5 "Findings." ① False. The IHA cons have other
edge readings per my report; and the AH 1852/1 520's
have 186 not 62 reads.

② The automatic gear cutting machine was in use long
before 1852, per Prof Wi's testimony (the MIT historian).
③ "Reason" for making proofs cannot be ~~decisive~~ ^{decisive} here,
we enter guesswork, not even hearsay. Note that the
1852/1 AH 584 520 proofs (JHU, Mo, Walter, etc) are from
rotted & battered dies.

4 & 5F didn't know fully, differences of alloy
difference of time & sale what do the
pros?

⑤ 6F showing what is already known PF as
a bar. ~~They are not~~ They are not
start the work

CLASS OF SERVICE

This is a fast message unless its deferred character is indicated by the proper symbol.

WESTERN UNION TELEGRAM

W. P. MARSHALL
CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD

R. W. McFALL
PRESIDENT

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BY RCA139 WL FD= ROCKVILLE CENTRE NY 11=

1968 FEB 15 AM 9 23

LOSTER HOTEL

STATLER HOTEL LOSA=

DON TAXAY WILL DELIVER TO PANEL COPIES OF FEBRUARY
THIRTEENTH LETTER WITH PHOTOGRAPHIC TO BE FROM MAURICE
SALMON ANALYTICAL LABORATORY SMITHSONIAN TECHNICALLY
SUPPORTING THE CRIME PRESERVATIONS AND CONCLUSIONS
PAGES FIFTY SIX TO SIXTY ONE BY REPORT FRANKLIN BOARD
USAOO COINS=

FORD=

LESTER MERKIN

NUMISMATIST

65 East 56th Street,

~~XXXXXXXXXXXX~~ NEW YORK 22 N Y

TELEPHONE PLAZA 3-1130

February 28, 1968

Mr. Ronnie Carr
Box 1113
Tulare, California 93274

Dear Ronnie:

When the decisions are ready for signature, I feel that only the principals should receive signed copies. By principals I mean the three arbitrators, Tommy Ryan, Paul Garland, Leo Young, Dan Brown as President of the P.N.G., and the President of the A.N.A., Arthur Sipe.

The others, I feel, should receive only unsigned copies.

Please talk this over with Herb, and let me know how you feel about it.

Sincerely,

Lester

LM:s

Friday

*Howdy Tiger:
Agree with you -
sign those you want
and I'll remove the others.
signatures on the Adams
I should get a copy.
Hurry*

MEMBER

PROFESSIONAL NUMISMATISTS GUILD • INTERNATIONAL ASS N OF PROFESSIONAL NUMISMATISTS
AMERICAN NUMISMATIC ASS N • AMERICAN NUMISMATIC SOCIETY • ROYAL NUMISMATIC SOCIETY

Copy for Lester Merkin

GARLAND - RYAN
ARBITRATION DECISION

This arbitration relates to a proceeding between Paul E. Garland, as Complainant, against Thomas Ryan, as Defendant, to set aside the sale in 1963 of an alleged "Proof" \$20 1853 U.S. Assay Office 900 fine gold coin. The arbitration was based on a procedure adopted by the Professional Numismatists Guild for disposing of differences involving any of its members. Leo A. Young, P.N.G. President, at the time of the complaint put into motion the forming of this Arbitration Panel. Ryan, being a P.N.G. member, agreed to the arbitration and appointed Lester Merkin as one arbitrator. Garland agreed to the arbitration and appointed Ronnie Carr as another arbitrator. The third arbitrator, Herbert M. Bergen, was appointed by Ronnie Carr and Lester Merkin.

The first hearing of this case was held in Chicago on August 19, 1966, with numerous persons in attendance. Both Garland and Ryan testified before the arbitrators, as did several other witnesses. Further hearings were held in Los Angeles in February 1967, and in Miami Beach on August 11, 1967. Further testimony was presented over a period of eighteen months. The matters involved are quite complex and technical and for that reason a substantial period of time was given to the parties to allow them to submit evidence.

At the hearing in Chicago it was established that the coin in question was acquired by Ryan in a chain of title back to John J. Ford, Jr., and that Ford obtained the piece from Paul Franklin in 1958. It was also claimed

that a group of other similar coins were obtained by Franklin from the same source, some of which were sold to Ford, New Netherlands Coin Company, or both. It was also established that the coins were of varieties never previously known to the numismatic fraternity. The Garland coin was sold to him by Ryan in 1963 as a genuine proof specimen for a price of \$3,300.00.

Expert testimony was given at the Chicago hearing by Eric P. Newman on behalf of the Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. This testimony was in support of his opinion that the coin purchased by Garland was not a genuine 1853 USAOG \$20 proof specimen. Most of the Newman testimony was contained in a written report of his research covering this coin.

Paul Franklin and John Ford also gave testimony at Chicago in support of their contention that the Garland coin, obtained by Franklin from a secret source, was a genuine original 1853 USAOG \$20 proof piece. Their testimony was oral and Ford was granted time to prepare and present a written report of his knowledge of the subject coin. This report was presented at the hearing held in Miami.

Expert testimony was given orally to the arbitration panel by Walter Breen at the hearing in Los Angeles. A written version of his testimony was submitted to the arbitrators following the Miami hearing.

Considerable other information relating to the 1853 USAOG coins and other California Pioneer gold coins was gathered by the panel. Tests and comparisons of the Garland coin with other 1853 USAOG \$20 coins were also made. Many complex and technical details were involved in this case which required many days of study and research. The arbitrators are grateful to

those who volunteered information and made equipment available for use in this connection.

The finding of the arbitrators is that the coin purchased by Garland from Ryan is not a Proof.


An award in favor of Garland is granted against Ryan for the sum of Thirty-three Hundred Dollars (\$3,300.00).

PROFESSIONAL NUMISMATISTS GUILD, INC.
GARLAND - RYAN
ARBITRATION PANEL



Chairman

(Ronnie Carr)



(Lester Merkin)



(Herbert M. Bergen)

February 16th, 1968

RONNIE CARR



Post Office Box 1113
Tulare, California
Telephone 686-2924
Area Code 209

100000

June 2-29-68

Dear Sir:

I am writing you on behalf of the American Film Institute. I am writing you to inform you that the American Film Institute is a non-profit organization. The purpose of the American Film Institute is to promote the production and distribution of motion pictures.

I am writing you to inform you that the American Film Institute is a non-profit organization. The purpose of the American Film Institute is to promote the production and distribution of motion pictures.

Sincerely,

100000

The Midas Touch

March 5, 1968

Mr. Ronnie Carr
Post Office Box 1113
Glendale, California 91204

Dear Mr. Carr:

On August 22nd last, the set of photographic enlargements relating to my testimony concerning the Ryan-Parland Arbitration as exhibited by me to the Panel at the hearing in Miami Beach was delivered to Mr. Lester Merkin at his office in New York City. Mr. Merkin, upon delivery of these photographs to him, signed a receipt for them, and accepted them for the Panel under the terms of Mr. John F. Finn's letter dated August 15, 1968.

Mr. Finn wrote to all three Panel members, but you replied on behalf of the Panel, indicating that the aforementioned photographs would be received, held and returned by the Panel pursuant to the conditions indicated by Mr. Finn. Specifically, you agreed to return my exhibit photographs to me immediately upon the rendition of a decision by the Panel.

Last January 1st, I wrote to you and requested that you loan these photographic enlargements to Dr. F. Main-tenefanelli, Director, Division of Endocrinetics, U.S. National Museum. You replied on the 7th of January, telling me that you needed the photographs for further study, but that you would forward them to Dr. Stefanelli after February 20, 1968. In further connection with these photographs, Mr. Ron Taxay, acting upon my request, told you at the Hotel Statler meeting in Los Angeles that I wanted the photographs returned to me and that they were not to be sent to Dr. Stefanelli. I understand that Taxay offered to accept the photographs from you and to bring them back to New York for delivery to me. You did not give him the exhibit photographs.

It has been nearly three weeks since the Panel meeting at the Hotel Statler. I think it only reasonable to request that you send all of my photographic enlargements back to me at once via the most expeditiously possible method. Kindly send them to the above address, packing them carefully so that they will not be damaged enroute.

I will look forward to receiving the package of photographs from you in the next few days.

Very truly yours,

John J. Ford, Jr.

cc - Lester Merkin, Herbert Hansen, Dr. Stefanelli, Ron Taxay

Leo A. Young NUMISMATIST

GOLD · PAPER MONEY · COINS · SUPPLIES · STAMPS

OAKLAND COIN SHOP

3244 GRAND AVENUE

OAKLAND 10, CALIFORNIA

BUS. TEMPLEBAR 2-3484

March 8th, 1968

TO - THE GARLAND-RYAN ARBITRATION PANEL

RONNIE CARR
HERB BERGEN
LESTER MERKIN

Dear Panel Members:

Your Chairman, Ronnie Carr, came into my office recently to return sundry items I had supplied him with regarding this controversy, as well as to present me with a signed copy of your decision on this problem.

To say I was disapointed, is to put it but mildly.

I received and heard many praiseworthy comments regarding the quality, integrity and forthrightness of you three men. I felt we had men of such calibre that they could not be intimidated, bluffed, coerced, or backed into a corner.

However, I was wrong.

After all the work, time, concern and numismatic national interest evolved by this problem, and then for you three men to render an opinion that the coin was "NOT A PROOF" and nothing else is, to me, almost unbelievable.

You well know that was never the problem to be considered. All of John Ford's early correspondence refers to this coin as Proof-like.

Now, if you believe the coin "genuine," why did you not say so?

Or, if you believed it "false," why did you not say so?

Garland made the flat charge that the coin was false; a phony; a counterfeit.

With your weak report, of only saying the coin was not a Proof, you in reality are evading the issue; why? Because you don't know? Then say so. Because you were scared? Then say so.

The \$600.00 you spent for tests. Were they inconclusive? Did the coin pass or fail the tests? Say so. When I okayed Ronnie Carr's request for these tests, he assured me they would be conclusive. If the coin passed, it was genuine. If it failed, it was false. Say so.

How dare you spend \$600.00 on that basis and then totally ignore the tests?



THE Garland-Ryan Arbitration Panel
Page #2
March 8th, 1968

Not mention them and actually pretend you didn't have the tests made, at least as far as any report to me is concerned.

Ronnie Carr admitted to me that at no time was any request made of me, not fulfilled. I got, at his request, at various times; money, other coins, letters of apology, made all my Pioneer Collection available to him, got him the co-operation of many who had been unco-operative, and, again, I did fill to his satisfaction every request he made of me for assistance, of any and all kinds. Ronnie ADMITS this.

However, gentlemen, your work on the panel is done. I wish I did not have to criticize your job. I do want to thank you for your time spent.

However, one final thing is in order.

Based on your "report" as my guide, I think you owe John Ford a warm letter for his patience, perseverance, and the terrible maligning he suffered by innuendo. Apparently, he came through this ordeal with his position intact.

Sincerely,



LEO A. YOUNG

LAY-jc

March 11, 1968

Mr. Len Young
260 Grand Ave.
Oakland 18, California

Dear Len:

I have your letter of March 6th addressed to the Garland-Ryan Arbitration Panel and since this seems to be a free-for-all, may I make a couple of comments.

In the first place, when the panel was set up it should have had possession not only of the coin but of the funds involved, so that when they made a decision they could implement it immediately by turning the coin over to Ryan and the funds to Garland. Apparently this was not done.

The panel was charged with the question of whether or not Garland was entitled to his money back. It seems to me that these three men, who are serving gratuitously and giving up a considerable amount of time should not be subjected to the kind of letter that you sent them. These men were asked to serve by the two parties involved and were gracious enough to accept something which could only prove to be a thankless task.

I am certain that when they accepted this responsibility they assumed the time involved would be reasonable in that they would not become involved in so many ramifications. Nevertheless, when it appeared that it was becoming an involved situation, they stayed with it. Of course they could have begged off, but I think they felt that it was their responsibility to continue.

These men might or might not be qualified to make a decision involving

Mr. Leo Young
360 Grand Ave., Oakland
March 11, 1968
Page 2.

the technical points, brought up in several instances by witnesses but they did the best they could. They came up with a decision and right or wrong, both of the parties to the arbitration have agreed to be bound by it.

We are not involved here with a judgment by a learned jurist but rather with a decision by jury. The jury listens to the charges and the answers and decides whether there is guilt or not, and they don't have to give any reasons.

You say that the panel is well aware that John Ford referred to this coin as Proof-like. This is beside the point. John Ford appeared as a witness. The coin apparently was told by Ryan to Garland as a proof. If it is not a proof, that is sufficient grounds on which to give the award to Garland. I do not say that I agree with the decision of the Committee or the panel, but I believe that they came to what they believed to be a just and fair decision. If they have made a mistake, then the original mistake might be attributed to Ryan and Garland for having selected these men for the panel. No blame should be placed on the panel for this. They, I assume, did the best they could and as far as they are concerned that should be the end of it.

I am amazed to learn that the panel spent \$700 for tests, especially since the results of the tests have not been made known. I understand also that the only one that saw the test results was Carr, and that neither Merkin nor Bergen ever saw the reports. In connection with these tests I might add that when we do have an arbitration the parties to the arbitration are advised that there will be no charges by the FNC or by the arbitrators, but that any out of pocket expenses involved in coming to a decision will be borne equally by the two parties involved. In addition to the \$600 there have been considerable sums spent on long distance telephone calls and it was my impression that all of these expenditures would be divided between the two parties, namely Ryan and Garland.

Leo, I think that you have done the arbitration system some damage. It will be difficult to get people to serve in that capacity if they are going

Mr. Leo Young
March 11, 1968
Page 3.

subjected to the type of letter that you have just sent.

I could go into a lot more detail concerning parts of your letter and for that matter the arbitration report. But I would prefer to discuss these matters with you in private. I wish I had discussed your letter with me prior to having sent it out. I think our discussion would have resulted in a different course of action on your part. For the moment, I think these three men who put in so much time are entitled to an apology.

Needless to say, you are well aware that my purpose in writing is simply to see that equity prevails and that the arbitration system, which you and I worked so hard to install does not suffer.

Cordially,

A. Kosoff
AK:f

cc. Mr. Orr
Bryson
Merklin ✓
Max Feldman
Orr Brown

March 16th, 1968

Abe Kosoff
Box 456
Encino, California
91316

Dear Abe:

I not only disagree almost entirely with your March 11th letter, I absolutely see no need in your having written it. Most especially since I happen to know that you are not familiar with a very great many of the details in this ridiculous situation.

It's easy enough for you to say what should have been done in the first instance, as you put it in your second paragraph. If you had re-read the original correspondence, copies of which I sent to you at the time, you would know exactly why the funds were not forthcoming from the parties involved to cover the original purchase price of the coin. So why you see fit to put this paragraph in your letter, I have no idea. However, to refresh your memory, at the time when the problem first came up, everyone was a P.N.G. Member, with the exception of Mike Kolman. All P.N.G. Members involved in this problem did agree to forego their profit in the sale of the coin and to give me their profit to hold and John Ford did agree to give me the amount he received when he initially sold the coin to Kolman. This total would have been the final selling price. However, Kolman who made the largest profit by far of any one involved in the coin flatly refused to go along. He was not a P.N.G. Member. So, as you very well knew, we were stymied and could either ignore the problem and drop it or proceed as best we could from that point on. We proceeded as best we could. This you knew, and again, you have copies of all this correspondence.

Your paragraph 3; I do not feel that the three men were abused by my letter. I merely stated the facts as I saw them, the truth as I saw it and my disappointment in their final statement. I had many personal meetings with Ronnie Carr. As my letter to him when the panel was set up stated, they were to render a decision.

- (1) The coin is a genuine coin.
- (2) The coin is a false coin.
- (3) They did not know and were not able to determine whether the coin was genuine or false.

Garland had written some rather wild letters and had caused to be written some

Abe Kosoff
Page #2
March 16th, 1968

rather wild editorials stating flatly, among other things, that the coin was a phony, the coin was false, the coin was a counterfeit. He wrote these statements, not once but several times. Further, over his signature he did write that he had positive guaranteed proof that was so substantial it could not be questioned that the coin was false and a counterfeit. These letters I still have and the panel also had them during their entire investigation.

The panel did totally ignore these charges in their final statement. For this you feel they could be commended? If you re-read my letter to them, I did thank them for the time they spent.

Much information has come to me verbally from Ronnie Carr and others that the panel feared a law-suit. I did both write Ronnie Carr and tell Carr that I would personally assume their responsibility in any law-suit and that if they were sued, I would fully and personally take the responsibility. Any attorney could readily draw up such papers in a very short time.

Your statement that these men might not have been qualified to make a decision in this involved case is quite true. Were that the problem causing them to not make a decision, why did they not say so? This any of us can readily understand.

I feel the panel very remiss in totally ignoring the prime charge of Garland that the coin was a phony, false and a counterfeit.

The reason I referred to the fact that John Ford sold the coin, as per his invoice, as Proof-like, is most definitely not beside the point as you say it is. You very well know that the panel approached this problem and developed the problem to the point that it actually became an issue between John Ford and Eric P. Newman. Eric Newman taking the stand and testifying and putting out written testimony that this coin was false. John Ford, on the other hand, maintained orally and in writing that the coin was genuine. Of all the meetings I have had with Ronnie Carr as Chairman of this panel, not once and I emphasize, not once, did he indicate to me that the Proof and/or Proof-like condition on this coin was the issue. At all times the falseness or genuineness was the issue. Then for the panel to render a decision, which was merely an evasion of the issue, I feel, was remiss. Since John Ford sold the coin as Proof-like and others, later, sold it as a Proof, Ford was honest and sold the coin honestly. Since the panel did not find the coin false, again, John Ford is in the clear. And you think this is immaterial, not the issue and unimportant? I couldn't disagree with you more. NOW, in reversing the sale of the coin, it would have to stop with Mike Kolman; not back to John Ford. You appear to ignore this, but it could lead to most serious problems later.

I don't blame you for being amazed to learn that the panel spent \$600.00 for tests. I don't blame you for being amazed that the results of the tests were not made known. I think, as I stated in my letter, that it was terrible that the panel did not refer to these tests in their final statement. For the record,

Abe Kosoff
Page #3
March 16th, 1968

I want you to know that all monies spent by P.N.G., was cleared through the Officers and/or the Board of P.N.G. They don't know, however, and you don't know, is that I did tell Ronnie Carr personally and in writing, that the Officers and Board of P.N.G. might not immediately, or might not approve at all this request for money, but that since the A.N.A. Board, apparently, was approving fifty per-cent of the charges that I thought P.N.G. might go along. However, I gave my personal guarantee to Ronnie that if the P.N.G. Board did not approve the request for this expenditure, that I would personally pay for it myself. My reason for being willing to assume this expenditure, was in the expectation that I could help bring about a solution to the problem and decision by the panel that had some substance and some meaning to it. To my knowledge, at no time did the Board ask Ryan or Garland for money. Perhaps they did and perhaps they did not. I left that entirely to the discretion of the Board. Since the problem was so far reaching as per Ronnie Carr's statements to me and since the Garland/Ryan matter, as again per Ronnie Carr, was such a small segment, I believe he felt it unfair to go just to the two men, but more fair to go to the A.N.A. and the P.N.G. In any event, it was Ronnie Carr's opinion, and I went along and supported him.

You say you think I have done the Arbitration System some damage. I disagree that I have done the Arbitration System any damage; but this is only my personal opinion. But, there is no doubt that the Arbitration System has been damaged. This problem is very, very well known nationally and internationally. The decision of the panel has been awaited by virtually hundreds of people in the United States, and I can name a dozen or more Europeans equally interested. For a panel as well qualified and as prominent as that which we had, far more was hoped for than what they gave and this I have already had many phone calls about. So, I do assure you Abe, that my opinions as expressed most certainly does have support.

Frankly, Abe, in my own honest opinion, I wrote nothing but the truth as I saw it, about this Arbitration Panels final report. I most certainly know of nothing in my letter for which I should apologize for and I think it was most presumptuous of you to so suggest.

Now there are a very, very great many more details about this investigation that I have not mentioned here and I am still learning new things. For example, I am most surprised to read your statement that no one on the panel saw the test results except Ronnie Carr and that neither Merkin or Bergen ever saw the test reports for which \$600.00 was spent. Amazing!!

However, I want to re-emphasize a very important thing that you saw fit to totally ignore. Ronnie Carr was the Chairman of this Arbitration Panel. Ronnie Carr did, as I stated in my letter to the panel, positively assure me that if \$600.00 could be spent for these tests, the tests would absolutely be conclusive beyond the shadow of any doubt what-so-ever. In fact, he was elated that the

Abe Kosoff
Page #4
March 16th, 1968

tests were available to be made, that the problem would be solved and the solution so cut and dried from the tests, that there would be no possibility of refuting them. I supplied out of my own collection the coins he requested to be used in comparison for the special tests.

Yes, I welcome getting together with you or anyone else with a sincere interest in this problem. I am not the least bit interested in conducting a vendetta against anybody; in hurting or insulting anybody; nor in embarrassing anybody. All I have ever wanted was the truth pertaining to the problem, the honest opinion of the problem from the panel and I had strongly hoped for a complete solution to the enigma; is the coin genuine or is the coin false?

Sincerely,

LEO A. YOUNG

CC: Ronnie Carr
Herb Bergen
Lester Merkin ✓
Dan Brown
Max Schwartz



AMERICAN NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION

Chartered by Congress

HERBERT M. BERGEN

First Vice President

604 No. Harbor Blvd., FULLERTON, CALIF. 92632

August 1st, 1964

Dear Letter:

After receipt of your letter suggesting a revised decision of the arbitration panel I talked to my attorney about the problem faced by our panel. When I heard from Abe's Carr and from Abe Rosoff following his letter to Leo Young in reply to the blast from Leo.

From all of this it is ^{my} conclusion that we members of the panel should take no further official action. The panel gave a decision and with that decision the panel completed its deliberations and performed its duties as per the instructions under which it was formed. If we now go back and try to arrive at some other verdict, it would have no force and could give us a lot of trouble. I could agree with me and I hope you will also.

I have it from several California dealers that California Pioneer Gold coins are being offered freely at bargain prices since our decision was made public. Owners of such coins must now want to get rid of them. Dealers are very hard to find at these bargain prices.

Today I received a copy of a letter written by Leo Young to Abe Rosoff in reply to Abe's letter. It was 750 words long and still very bitter. I have no intention of answering any of these letters. Leo indicated he sent you a copy of his last letter.

Now that the smoke and dust is settling over our decision, I wonder if FNU will pay the cost of the \$610 test cost that I am out of pocket, plus a lot of telephone tolls and travel expense. The next time FNU wants me to sit on an arbitration panel like this it will have to appropriate \$10,000 in cash before any work is started. If we had had such a fund I feel we could have come up with a much more far-reaching decision.

We can hold another test sooner when you come to the A.A. meeting in San Diego next August.

Sincerely,

Herb

March 19, 1968

Mr. Leo S. Young
2264 Grand Avenue
Oakland 10, California

Dear Leo:

I have your lengthy letter - I am sorry it had to take up
so much of your time.

A continuation of this correspondence can only cause
further confusion, and I suggest that we discuss this
matter at the earliest opportunity.

Cordially,



A. Rosoff
SKH

CC: Bonnie Carr
Nath Bergen
Lester Martin ✓
Gus Brown
Max Schwartz

RONNIE CARR



Post Office Box 1113
Tulare, California
Telephone 686-2924
Area Code 209

April 1, 1968

Dear Sister:

Thanks for yours of the 27th of March. Good luck with the gold — could use the money as soon as possible for other pleasures.

Garland signed a submission, however, Ryan did not. Ryan's attorney agreed to the arbitration on the Chicago tape and a letter from Ryan to Leo Young agrees to an arbitration if everyone along the line returns their profit. Leo wanted us to continue the arbitration without the Ryan agreement. Let all parties concerned settle the matter in the courts if they don't desire to reach by our decision.

The Midas Touch

Sincerely,
Ronnie Carr

Tennessee State Numismatic Society

Paul E. Garland, President 1948 Meeting Vice, Arthur Sipe

Tenn. Numismatic Society

3 April 1968

Mr. Arthur Sipe, President
American Numismatic Association
4021 Bonsall Ave.
Drexel Hill, Pa. 19026

Dear Mr. Sipe:

After five years of wrestling almost alone with a problem that is of the utmost importance to Numismatics. I have reached the end of my patience, as you know the Arbitration panel has reached its nearly-mouthed decision, After waiting from the 18th. Feb. last, when the decision was announced. I received my notification and copy of same on the 6th. March. That same day I wrote to the President of P.N.G. and requested the return of my funds. Today I received their reply, of which a copy is enclosed, I can no longer play the part of the monkey with his hands over his eyes. I also refuse to lay over and play dead.

Heretofore the arbitration has been hamstrung with a battery of lawyers that would frighten the daylights to anyone who has any concern for his future. The Numismatic press is scared to touch the subject, though they have covered the hearings with diligence. The largest dealers in the country have been at work to see that they did not get a wrong decision. They have resorted to chicanery and intimidation until even I have got the message. They intend to make of this hobby what they damn well choose. To take, authenticate and sell whatever comes into their hands. To me their message is loud and clear. I have a message for them, as long as this so-called Hillbilly has one "Clod" to hit them with, I do not intend for them to get away with it.

I wish to bring charges of unethical practices in dealing with customers against the Professional Numismatic Union, Inc. and the following four members or previous members of that organization, who were all previous sellers of the piece in question, Mr. Tom Ryan of Chicago, Ill., Mr. Marcel Shilton of Jackson Heights, N.Y., Mr. Mike Kolman of Cleveland, Ohio and Mr. John S. Wynn, Jr. of Knoxville Centre, L.I., N.Y., and to ask that they be expelled from membership in the P.N.U. To have to add a couple of these names to this list is no pleasure, as I have long considered them friends, but I cannot allow friendship to stand in the way of that which is honorable.

Very truly yours,

cc-file

P.N.U.

Mr. Tom Ryan

Mr. Marcel Shilton

Mr. Mike Kolman

Coin World

Numismatic News

Members of the Board, A.N.A.

Garland-Ryan latter Arbitration Panel

Paul E. Garland

cc-cont.

Mr. Leo A. Young

Mr. Eric P. Newman

N.A.A. Coin News

Mr. John Dusean

Mr. Howard Baker

Mr. Albert Gore

Mr. James Bloss

Mr. Ike Koeff

Tennessee State Numismatic Society

Paul E. Garland, President 608 Mountain View Avenue Nashville, Tennessee 37201
Telephone: 415-881-550

3 April 1968

Mr. Daniel H. Brown
1532 Broadway
Denver, Colo. 80202

Dear Mr. Brown:

This will acknowledge receipt of your letter dated March 29, 1968 and received by me just ten minutes ago. I shall not waste any time in answering, though your letter was in reply to my letter to you of 6 March 1968.

I want to quote to you from a letter to me of June 15, 1966 from Leo A. Young, President, P.N.G., and I quote, "8. The purpose of this arbitration panel is to determine the authenticity of your Assay \$20.00 Gold piece in question. The refund of your money, Unless you want to keep the coin, if proven genuine, I have guaranteed if you send it to me now. Otherwise, if you prefer, your fight for a refund can also be decided by the arbitration panel." end of quote.

This is only one of many statements made to me that the P.N.G. would guarantee the refund, since all previous owners were or previously were members of the P.N.G. and since their actions while a member of your organization are still your responsibility, I am looking to you to enforce the rules of which this arbitration was held.

Mr. Brown, I have been under this strain since 1963, I have just reread the 4th. paragraph of your letter, where you state, "the ANA and the PNG have gone over-board using our members funds in helping to prove whether it was genuine or not; whereas we actually had no obligation to do so." I have decided after all the chicanery and subterfuge that I have encountered, I can no longer sit at the same table with people who do not have the guts to speak their convictions. To have you mention the money you have spent and in the breath say and I quote, "Our main purpose was merely to try to help out any collector who had a problem with a dealer," end of quote, is more than I can stomach. I would rather have you say you wished the coin had got lost in the mail. Because of the foregoing reasons, I feel that it no longer serves any purpose to look to you for help. I now inform you that I will ask the A.N.A. Board to expell the Organization you now head, together with the four previous owners of the piece in question.

Very truly yours,

cc-file
A.N.A.
Mr. Leo A. Young
Mrs. Margo Russell
Mr. Eric P. Newman
Garland-Ryan Matter Arbitration Panel
Mr. Chester Krause
B.R.N.A. Coin News
Mr. Tom Ryan

Paul E. Garland

cc-cont.
Mr. John Ford
Mr. Mike Colman
Mr. Marcel Shilton
Hon. John Duncan
Hon. Howard Baker
Hon. Albert Gore
Dr James Sloss
Mr. Abe Kesoff

Charles R. Mahaffey, 1st Vice President
142 4th Avenue North
Nashville, Tennessee

Frank A. Tamm, 2nd Vice President
115 E. 10th Avenue
Nashville, Tennessee

Miss Ann McNair, Secy. & Treas.
113 South 11th Street
Nashville, Tennessee 37203

Tennessee State Numismatic Society

Paul E. Garland, President 608 Mountain View Avenue Marville, Tennessee 37801
Telephone 615-983-5570

11 April 1968

Mr. Tom Ryan
c/o Ryans Coins & Stamp Co.
11 West Washington St.
Chicago, Ill. 60602

Dear Tom:

I am sure by now that you have heard the decision of the Arbitration Panel. I have tried to keep you appraised of my actions since that time by sending you copies of my letters.

Since it was the promise to guarantee the decision of the Panel, by the P.N.G.. I requested Dan Brown, Pres. of the P.N.G., to see to the return of my funds, namely, \$3,300.00 that I originally paid you for the piece. I gather from his last letter to me that he has no intentions of doing this.

This leaves me no alternative except to take my case to the A.N.A., unless you wish to voluntarily return my money. This action I have already initiated. I am waiting at the present time to hear from them, so I can file my full complaint. I am of the opinion though that it would not be fair to you to take this action until I have asked you for the return of my purchasing price.

I stand ready at this time to return the piece to you on receipt of a cashiers check in the amount of \$3,300.00 and or a letter from your bank that they will remit the same amount to me on receipt of the piece. I await your reply.

Yours very truly,

Paul E. Garland

Paul E. Garland

cc-file
A.N.A.
P.N.G.
Coin World
Numismatic News

RONNIE CARR



Post Office Box 1113
Tulare, California
Telephone 686-2924
Area Code 209

April 18, 1969

Mr. Paul W. Garland
514 Captain Shaw Ave.
Spartanburg, S.C.

Dear Paul:

Thanking you for yours of the 15th.

Your statement surprised me as you are not satisfied with the decision of our legal minds as rendered in relation to your claim. You have made it quite clear that we should have money back on the coin and did not wish to leave the place as matter ^{WHAT} of our decision. You revealed a lack of our decision and as far as the funds to concerned the order is placed.

I am somewhat shocked, but not entirely surprised, that the FBI is not eager to stand behind you on this matter. It is certainly their responsibility to have their laws clear. If such an organization cannot enforce their duties and laws, then what an organization are we as well.

I have not been contacted by any official from the FBI or the IRS in regards to this matter now that it has left our hands. The only comments have been from Lee Jones via carbon copies to the staff. It is my understanding that Lee is no longer a FBI member.

The testimony given by Don Taxy and Walter Brown was oral and not record retained.

All other questions you ask are not important since our decision was unanimous that your piece, "is not a Proof".

If the FBI and IRS does not give you satisfaction, then certainly your only other alternative is to take the matter to the Courts. Eric F. Newman has given a report on the coin that certainly will be more than you should need in a legal matter such as this. Apparently you should have avoided all this by beginning in Court.

I sympathize with your situation but my job is done ... from here on it is up to giants with legal minds.... I'm only a country boy.

Sincerely,

Ronnie Carr

The Midas Touch

Coin World
THE WEEKLY NEWSPAPER OF THE ENTIRE NUMISMATIC FIELD
SIDNEY NEWS BUILDING PH: 513 492-4141 SIDNEY, OHIO 45365

April 18, 1965

Mr. Lester Merkin
55 East 56th Street
New York, New York 10022

Dear Bonnie, Herb and Lester:

As you can see, in accordance with Bonnie's suggestion and that of our local attorney, we are asking PNG for a release on your findings.

If PNG does not furnish us with a release, then we plan to prepare a news story with a letter to the principals, enclosing the story, with a time limitation to raise any objections, or make any corrections to the story itself.

as always, the best,

Sincerely,

COIN WORLD

Hargo
Hargo Russell, Editor
(Mrs. Marion)

MR:dc

Encl: Copy night letter
to Dan Brown.

April 18, 1968

NIGHT LETTER TO: DAN BROWN, PRESIDENT PNG
1100 PEN-3 BUILDING HOTEL
DETROIT, MICHIGAN

DOES PNG plan a news release on the findings of the Garland-Ryan arbitration panel? Paul Garland has sent us a copy of the findings with the request that we run it as a news story. While we can prepare a story from the material in hand, we prefer it to come from an official source.

It is our thinking that a simple statement of facts, that the panel made a finding in favor of Garland with appropriate quotations from the text would do much to satisfy the more vocal folks in the fraternity. What do you think?

MARGO RUSSELL, EDITOR
OPEN WORLD, SIDNEY, OHIO

April 22, 1963

Mr. Connie Carr
Post Office Box 1113
Tulare, California

Dear Bonnie:

I am in receipt of a copy of your letter dated April 18th addressed to Paul Garland and very much agree with your comments.

I am also in receipt of Margo Russell's letter of April 18th and a copy of her Night Letter to Dan Brown. I am in favor of Margo's second paragraph of the letter to Dan Brown, and also the second paragraph in her letter to us.

Looking forward to hearing your views.

Will this ever end?

Regards.

LH:s

April 22, 1968

Mrs. Marion Russell
Editor
COIN WORLD
Sidney News Building
Sidney, Ohio 45365

Dear Margo:

Thank you very much for your letter of April 18th and the copy enclosed of your Night Letter to Dan Brown.

You are to be commended for your fair approach to this entire matter. If and when the PNG furnishes you with a release, I will be glad to read it over for its accuracy, and to be sure that the premise of the case is thoroughly understood. I have contacted Ronnie Carr, and I am sure that he and Herb Bergen will want to be helpful to you as well.

Good luck and best wishes.

Sincerely,

LM:s

The coin question was argued on a basis of truth in regard to —
482 414 From Garland to
you to
Mint Miller to
Wick Holman to
John Hoof to
Paul Franklin to

Coin World

THE WEEKLY NEWSPAPER OF THE ENTIRE NUMISMATIC FIELD

SIDNEY NEWS BUILDING PH 513 492-4141 SIDNEY, OHIO 45365

May 8, 1968

The claim that a group of other similar hamper obtained by Franklin from
the ?? source had no bearing on the decision. If genuine, list on all
Mr. Lester Merkin
65 East 56th Street
New York, New York 10022

Dear Lester:

actually cost for such list would amount to seven \$ 000 —
Coin World believes for the good of the
hobby, it is time to release a news story on the Garland-
Ryan arbitration decision rendered February 16, 1968, to
clarify any misinformation or misunderstanding that may
exist in the mind of the numismatic public.

release
Text of the decision was made available to
Coin World by Paul E. Garland, although both the Professional
Numismatist Guild, Inc., and the Arbitration Panel were given
the opportunity first to do so and thus receive initial credit
for acting as they did, as concerned agents in roles far
above and beyond the call of duty.

We trust the enclosed advance copy of a news
story will indicate the hard work and sense of responsibility
in evidence on the part of all participants.

We have enclosed an advance copy of our news
story prepared from the text of the findings. Obviously,
if you have additions, corrections or objections, we would
appreciate hearing them. Will you kindly return it to us
in the enclosed envelope by May 15? Thank you.

Sincerely,

COIN WORLD

Margo Russell
Margo Russell, Editor
(Mrs. Marion)

MR:dc
Encl.

A NEWS RELEASE FOR COIN WORLD

Paul E. Garland, Marysville, Tennessee, today continued to await receipt of \$3,300.00 awarded to him February 16 in Los Angeles by a three-man arbitration panel which stayed in session nearly two years.

The arbitrators announced in Los Angeles that they had found the alleged "Proof" \$20 1853 U.S. Assay Office 900 fine gold coin purchased by Garland from Ryan was not a Proof, and that they were making an award in favor of the Tennessee man.

Garland has made the text of the findings public, and available to the numismatic press.

The arbitration began following proceedings between Garland as the complainant against Thomas (Tommy) Ryan, Chicago coin dealer, to set aside the 1963 sale of the gold piece.

Leo A. Young, Oakland, California, who was president of the Professional Numismatist Guild, Inc., at the time of the complaint, set up the arbitration panel, following a procedure adopted by PNG to dispose of differences involving its members. Ryan was a PNG member.

Ryan agreed to the arbitration and appointed Lester Merkin, a New York coin dealer as arbitrator. Garland, who also agreed to the procedure, named Ronnie Carr, California gold specialist, as a second arbitrator. Herbert M. Bergen, Fullerton, California, American Numismatic Association official, was selected by Merkin and Carr, as the third arbitrator.

According to the release supplied by Garland, the first

Hearing was held in Chicago August 19, 1966. Garland and Ryan testified along with several other witnesses. Further hearings were held in Los Angeles in February, 1967, and in Miami Beach on August 11, 1967. Further testimony was presented over an 10-month period.

"The matters involved are quite complex and technical and for that reason a substantial period of time was given to the parties to allow them to submit evidence," the decision disclosed.

At the initial hearing in Chicago, it was established that the coin in question was acquired in a chain of title back to John J. Ford Jr., and that Ford obtained the piece from Paul Franklin in 1958. It was also claimed that a group of other similar coins were obtained by Franklin from the same source, some of which were sold to Ford, New Netherlands Coin Co., or both. It was also established that the coins were of varieties never previously known to the numismatic fraternity. The Garland coin was sold to him by Ryan in 1963 as a genuine Proof specimen for a price of \$3,300.00, according to the findings document.

Expert testimony was given at the Chicago hearing by Eric P. Newman on behalf of the Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. This testimony was in support of Newman's opinion that the coin purchased by Garland was not a genuine 1853 USAG \$20 Proof specimen. Most of the Newman testimony was contained in a written report of his research covering this coin.

Paul Franklin and John Ford also gave testimony at Chicago in support of their contention that the Garland coin, obtained by Franklin from a secret source, was a genuine original 1853 USAOG \$20 Proof piece. Their testimony was oral, and Ford was granted time to prepare and present a written report of his knowledge of the subject coin. This report was presented at the hearing held in Miami.

Considerable other information relating to the 1853 USAOG coins and other California Pioneer gold coins was gathered by the panel. Tests and comparisons of the Garland coin with other 1853 USAOG \$20 coins were also made,

Many complex and technical details were involved in this case which required many days of study and research, the arbitrators reported. They indicated they were grateful to all those who volunteered information and made equipment available for use in this connection.

"The finding of the arbitrators is that the coin purchased by Garland from Ryan is not a Proof (last three words underscored).

"An award in favor of Garland is granted against Ryan for the sum of Thirty-three Hundred Dollars (\$3,300.00," concluded the arbitration panel.

Its findings were signed as the Professional Numismatists Guild, Inc. Garland-Ryan Arbitration Panel; Ronnie Carr, chairman; Lester Merkin and Herbert M. Bergen. The findings were dated February 16, 1968.

May 13, 1968

Mrs. Margo Russell, Editor
COIN WORLD
Sidney News Building
Sidney, Ohio 45365

Dear Margo:

Thank you for your letter of May 8th and the release enclosed. I agree that the time has come to release a news story on the Ryan/Garland Arbitration decision. However, I feel that the decision should have been made available only from the Professional Numismatists Guild. In all fairness, it was their project and their responsibility.

May I say that in the ninth paragraph of your release - "At the initial hearing in Chicago, it was established that the coin in question was acquired in a chain of title back to John J. Ford, Jr., and that Ford obtained the piece from Paul Franklin in 1958" - that the coin in question was acquired in the following complete sequence: from Garland to Ryan, back to Marcel Silton, to Mike Kolman, to John Ford, to Paul Franklin, to ??? Still in the same paragraph, the claim that a group of "other similar coins were obtained by Franklin from the same source", in actuality had no bearing on the decision made by the Arbitration Panel. If complete tests on all of the above-mentioned similar coins could have been made, then possibly it would have had a bearing on the decision. But all the necessary tests were never made as the estimated cost for such tests would have amount to around \$20,000.00.

I have not had an opportunity to talk with the other two members of the Panel. These are my observations and I wanted you to have them.

Sincerely,

LM:s

bcc: Mr. Ronnie Carr

Coin World
THE WEEKLY NEWSPAPER OF THE ENTIRE NUMISMATIC FIELD
SIDNEY NEWS BUILDING PH: 513 492-4141 SIDNEY, OHIO 45365

June 11, 1968

Mr. Lester Herkin
65 East 56th Street
New York, New York 10022

Dear Lester:

Last month Coin World made available to you a proposed news story on the Garland-Ryan decision rendered February 16, 1968, in Los Angeles. We extended to you an invitation for additions, corrections or objections.

We have been advised by certain persons that they consider the proposed news story incorrect and libelous, and, in fact, have threatened litigation.

Coin World recognizes that the matter is thoroughly confused at this point, and that the "findings" are merely of an arbitration panel, and not of a court of proper jurisdiction.

Accordingly, in view of these facts, and since the matter is already many weeks old, Coin World has decided against publishing any news item concerning the background of the coin in question, or the findings of the panel.

We regret this practical decision, and should the matter be brought before a court of law, we will fulfill our responsibilities as a numismatic newspaper.

Thank you for your prompt response, You are a good friend, and we appreciate your assistance and your opinion.

Very truly yours,

COIN WORLD

Margo Russell, Editor
(Mrs. Marion)

MR:dc

Tennessee State Numismatic Society

Paul E. Garland, President 608 Mountain View Avenue Maryville, Tennessee 37801
Telephone: 615-983-5570

Mr. Arthur Sipe, President
American Numismatic Association
14021 Bonnell Ave.
Draxel Hill, Pa. 19026

25 July 1968

Dear Mr. Sipe:

I have waited for a request from some Official of the ANA for clarification of my charges against the PNG and four members or former members of that group. Since no request has been received, I imagine it is expected that I clarify my own charges. This I shall proceed to do.

Let it be known here and now, that I have spent over five years on this project to expose to the Numismatic Public, what I consider to be the greatest hoax ever perpetrated against us. I shall not hesitate to spend another five or ten years to accomplish my purpose. Now that some of these items have entered the national collection via the Lilly estate, it is even more imperative that this hoax be exposed. The sooner that the likes of John J. Ford, Jr. and others realize that I am determined to expose them for what they are, the sooner this mess will be cleaned up. If he is so legal minded that he will even threaten Coin World with a Law-Suit if they even as much as report the results of the arbitration, let him sue me. I think he is a gutless crook.

My Charges are:

As to PNG:

PNG made it known to the public that it had an arbitration procedure in it's rules to be used when disputes with it's members came up. It arranged for the Garland-Ryan Arbitration and after the decision against one of it's members did nothing to enforce it.

PNG specifically promised re-imbursement to me if my complaint would be submitted to arbitration and then did nothing to carry out it's promise.

PNG arranged for the arbitration which had open hearings and after the arbiters decision would not authorize the release of the decision to inform Numismatists of the findings.

PNG permitted one of it's members, Max Schertz, to revise and rewrite the Arbitrators decision after a decision was rendered. This was wrong since the original announced decision was against the position of several PNG members.

PNG did not reprimand or penalize any member for interfering with or not cooperating with the arbitration.

As to Tom Ryan:

Page two-Cont.

Garland to Sipe, 25 July 1968

Ryan submitted his dispute to arbitration and refused to pay the Arbitrators award according to the decision.

Ryan refused to comply with the arbitrators decision as he had agreed to do as a member of PNG.

As to Mike Kolman:

As a member of PNG or one who had recently resigned, he refused to comply with it's arbitration rules.

As to Marcel Shilton:

As a PNG member, He has not since the arbitrators decision used his ability to help enforce the decision.

As to John J. Ford, Jr.:

He authenticated the fakes and was the direct reason that they became acceptable on the market.

He wrongfully interfered with the arbitration by refusing to permit a record to be made at the Miami hearing by the Arbitrators, by the press or by the parties, despite the fact he was only a witness.

He wrongfully interfered with the arbitration by submitting secret testimony to the arbitrators so that I, as a party to the arbitration, could not have any knowledge of it or check it.

He wrongfully interfered with the arbitration by refusing to furnish a copy of his testimony to me except on condition that I could show the testimony to others without his permission, even then the secret testimony was deleted.

He deceived the arbitrators by submitting testimony which was marked "Copyrighted" and it was not, in fact, Copyrighted.

He testified at the hearing in Chicago that he had given his daughter in New York a handkerchief in which a coin was wrapped and at the Miami hearing his testimony indicated that he never saw any such handkerchief at any time.

He refused to testify at the Chicago hearing as to the source of the USAOG pieces in question. In this way he avoided cross-examination.

He threatened Coin World with litigation if the decision of the arbitration was published by them.

He testified that he had an Electro made from a coin borrowed from Abe Kosoff without Kosoff's permission and refused to give it up when requested by Kosoff to do so.

In my opinion this organization and the four named members should be expelled forthwith from membership in the A.N.A..

Page three-Cont.

Garland to Tipe, 25 July 1968

Mr. Tipe, this case goes much deeper than wheather I get my money refunded or not. This is a case of a master crook or crooks twisting the nose of the Numismatic world and even the secret service of our National Government, aided and abetted by some of the largest Numismatic firms and names in the United States. Some of them remain silent because they know that an honest decision in this case would sooil their image in the eyes of the public, others do so because they hope to reap a profit from these fraudulent pieces, and still others because they are afraid they will hurt their friends. At times even I am humilisted when I realize that I was "CHIEF" enough to think that perhaps our Pioneer coins really did coin some proof pieces. This will not deter me from exposing these fakes though, You can rest assured of that.

Yours very truly,

Paul E. Garland

Paul E. Garland, President
Tennessee State Numismatic Society

cc-file

Mr. John L. Ward, Jr.
Coin World

Numismatic News

Mr. Herbert Morgan

Mr. Bonnie Carr

Mr. Peter Perkin

Mr. Eric P. Brown

Mr. John L. Withman

Mr. Charley Joppa

Mr. George Hattie

Mrs. Virginia Culver

Mr. Grover Griswell

Mr. Glen Snedley

Mr. Don Sheper

Mr. Leo A. Young

Mr. Dan Brown

Mr. Abe Kosoff

Mr. Walter E. Jones

Senator Albert Gore

Senator Howard Baker

Congressman John Duncan

ANA

Penn. State Numi. Society

PNG ARBITRATION - TOMRYAN vs PAUL GARLAND or
vice versa

1968 PNG PRESIDENT - LEO YOUNG

7/06/68 ACCORDING TO PAUL GARLAND, THE DECISION
WAS REWRITTEN by MAX SAHARTZ

ARBITRATORS

PUNNIE CARR

LESTER MERKIN

HERBERT BERGIN

August , 1968

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

The undersigned acknowledges having received, by mail, during the latter part of last month, at my address located at a copy of the three page letter, signed by Paul E. Garland, dated July 25, 1968, addressed to Mr. Arthur Sipe, President, American Numismatic Association, 4021 Bonsall Avenue, Drexel Hill, Pa., 19026 and on the third page of said Garland letter there is stated a copy thereof was transmitted to me, as well as to the others mentioned therein.
